**1-Topshiriq\* Jadvalda berilgan variantlar bo’yicha dunyo kartadan xususiy masshtabini aniqlash.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Shaharlar nomi** | **Kartaning bosh masshtabi** | **Xususiy masshtabi** |
| 1 | Tokio-Sidney |  |  |
| 2 | Luanda-Reyk’yavin |  |  |
| 3 | Buenos-Ayres-Kito |  |  |
| 4 | Toshkent-Magadisho |  |  |
| 5 | Murmansk-Dehli |  |  |
| 6 | Mexiko-Ottava |  |  |
| 7 | Keyptaun-Kolombo |  |  |
| 8 | Piay b-Chelyuskin b |  |  |
| 9 | Vashington-Asunson |  |  |
| 10 | Darvin-Magadan |  |  |

\*Krosovskiy ellipsoididagi meridian va parallel yoylarining uzunlik jadvalidan foydalaniladi

**2-Topshiriq \*** Lambertning teng oraliqli ko’ndalang azimutal proektsiyadan tuzilgan yarimsharlar kartasidan ikki nuqta olib, ularning meridian va parallel yoylarini o’lchash asosida shu nuqtalarda meridian (m) va parallellar (n) ning xususiy masshtbini aniqlab, olingan ma’lumotlar asosida globusdagi va kartadagi kartografik to’r bilan toqqoslang hamda kartadagi uzunlik xatoliklarining o’zgarishini aniqlang.

**Metodik ko’rsatma:** Labaratoriya mashg’ulotini bajarish uchun yarimsharlar kartasida ikki nuqta tanlanib, ular atrofidagi parallel va meridian yoylar uzunligi mm o’lchamida o’lchanadi, so’ng xuddi shu parallel va meridian yoylarning yer yuzasidagi uzunligi aniqlanadi.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **1-nuqtaning geografik koordinatalari** | **2-nuqtaning geografik koordinatalari** |
| **Kenglik** | **Uzoqlik** | **Kenglik** | **Uzoqlik** |
| **1** | 00 | 900 Sharq | 600 Shimol | 1500 Sharq |
| **2** | 100 Shimol | 900 Sharq | 700 Shimol | 1500 Sharq |
| **3** | 100 janub | 900 g’arb | 300 janub | 1500 Sharq |
| **4** | 00 | 1200 g’arb | 200 janub | 00  |
| **5** | 100 janub | 600 Sharq | 200 Shimol | 1500 Sharq |
| **6** | 100 Shimol | 900 Sharq | 500 Shimol | 1500 Sharq |
| **7** | 00 | 600 Sharq | 700 janub | 1800  |
| **8** | 00 | 900 g’arb | 700 janub | 900 g’arb |

\*Krosovskiy ellipsoididagi meridian va parallel yoylarining uzunlik jadvalidan foydalaniladi.